Acer sterculiaceum (No. 56399), a rare species of maple growing 80 feet high in the Himalayas at an altitude of 9,000 feet, has been sent by G. H. Cave, of Darjiling, India, as has also the handsome Himalayan birch (*Betula utilis*, No. 56400), which is still a rare tree in Great Britain.

C. A. Reed, nut expert of the Department of Agriculture, during his mission to China to study the walnut industry secured among other things a collection of walnuts (*Juglans regia*, Nos. 56409 to 56425) from the northern limit of the culture of this species in China which ought to prove decidedly valuable for American growers of this nut.

Cudrania javanensis (No. 56787), a thorny shrub which was introduced in 1915 from Taiwan and has grown unusually well on the rocky soils of southern Florida, is again introduced from New South Wales. Its value as a fruiting shrub or, as suggested, for hedge purposes deserves to be studied. It is related to the Chinese species, *Cudrania tricuspidata*, and to the Osage orange, *Toxylon pomiferum*, and as crosses between the two genera have been successfully made plant breeders may do something worth while with them.

Hydnocarpus alpina (No. 56445), a relative of one of the chaulmoogra-oil-producing trees of Burma, *H. wightiana*, and *H. anthelminthica*, from the Nilghiri Hills of southern India, were sent in by Edmond Versin, of St. Jean le Blanc, France.

Four rare species of maple (*Acer* spp., Nos. 56453 to 56456), from Darjiling, which may thrive in the State of Washington and add their beauty to the parks there, have come from G. H. Cave.

Through Dr. H. L. Shantz seeds have come from Capt. Charles M. F. Swynnerton, of Kilossa, Tanganyika Territory, East Africa, of the Johnston clover, *Trifolium johnstoni* (No. 56458). In the high altitudes of East Africa this is one of the prominent forage plants.

Dr. Carl Hartley sent in on request seeds of the large edible chestnut of western Java, *Castanopsis argentea* (No. 56461), which, because of its excellent quality, is worthy of the consideration of tropical horticulturists. The possibilities of a tropical chestnut for the northern markets, we believe, have not yet been considered.

In 1911 Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, of Johannesburg, Transvaal, sent the seeds of *Asparagus africanus*, with his opinion that it is better in flavor than any of the cultivated varieties. In view of the possibility of this species being adapted to certain conditions in America for which our ordinary varieties of *A. officinalis* are not suitable, we are glad to get an additional lot of seeds (No. 56483) through Mr. Gossweiler, of Loanda, Angola.

In 1919 Mr. Gossweiler sent seeds of a remarkable vegetable, *Rumex abyssinicus*, which made an unusual growth in American gardens, often attaining 7 feet in height, and because of its entire freedom from fiber and its delicate texture it has recommended itself for general use in the Southern States as a new source of summer "greens," a class of vegetable much desired by residents there. Mr. Gossweiler has sent another lot of seed (No. 56486) for further experimentation.

Tecoma garrocha (No. 56535), a native of Argentina, may supplant with its slender raceme of bright-yellow and scarlet flowers the well-known *T. stans* so commonly grown in Florida. Doctor Proschowsky has sent seeds from Nice, France.

From Hobart, Tasmania, the Secretary of Agriculture has sent a collection of seeds which includes three handsome acacias (*Acacia* spp., Nos. 56559 to 56561), a species of Casuarina new to Florida (*C. suberosa*, No. 56564), the Wallaby grass (*Danthonia semiannularis*, No. 56566), a perennial tufted fodder grass (*Stipa pubescens*, No. 56569), and *Eucalyptus regnans* (No. 56567), the tallest of the genus, even reaching, according to earlier records, 400 feet in height; in other words, one of the tallest trees of which there is any record.

Twelve selected varieties of sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*, Nos. 56617 to 56628) representing a long series of selections and plant-breeding experiments to produce plants resistant to the mosaic disease have been received from Robert M. Grey. Field tests will show whether these are highly resistant under other conditions than those about Cienfuegos, Cuba, where Mr. Grey carried on his breeding experiments.

A collection of mango varieties (*Mangifera indica*, Nos. 56648 to 56659) from Rio de Janeiro, presented by Dr. P. H. Rolfs, of Vicosa, Minas Geraes, although inferior in size and color to the East Indian mangos, may be valuable for southern Florida, where the anthracnose is so prevalent, on account of their resistance to that disease.

Aleurites montana (No. 56676), the mu-oil tree of southern China, bears nuts hat yield the southern tung oil of commerce, which appears to be indistinguish-